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(54) Title: SURFACE ACTIVE VISCOELASTIC SOLUTIONS FOR OCULAR USE

(57) Abstract

This invention encompasses a modified mucopolysaccharide solution for use as a biologically active therapeutic infusion comprising a pharmaceutical grad viscoelastic fraction selected form a group consiting of an acyl-substituted hyaluronic acid having acyl groups thereof with three to twenty carbon atoms and mixtures of said acyl-substituted hyaluronic acid with hyaluronic acid, and hydroxypropylmethylcellulose. In particular these solutions have a surface tension of between 40 and 65 dynes/cm^2; particularly a viscoelastic fraction has an average molecular weight of at least 50,000. In some embodiments a physiological buffer fraction is present. This invention further encompasses a method of using the claimed composition.

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SURFACE ACTIVE VISCOELASTIC SOLUTIONS FOR OCULAR USE

This application is a continuation-in-part of copending U.S. Pat. App. 08/061,773 filed May 13, 1993, which is a continuation of U.S. Pat. App. 07/440,078 filed November 22, 1989, now abandoned.

Field of the Invention.

The present invention relates to ophthalmic solutions for use during ocular and intraocular surgery, and more particularly to the use of surface active viscoelastic solutions during the extraction of a cataractous human lens and the implantation of a prosthetic ocular and intraocular lens. During surgery, the use of ophthalmic infusions with controlled physical properties, especially surface activity and viscoelastic properties, is advantageous for (1) replacing the fluid aqueous humor or ocular and intraocular air, (2) protecting the internal structures of the eye from accidental instrument or ocular and intraocular prosthetic device contact, (3) preventing irrigation damage by solutions used in routine cataract surgery, and (4) retarding aspiration from the eye of the viscoelastic solution during the surgical procedure. In addition, the invention relates to a method of adhering a contact lens to the surface of the eye, such as in association with procedures permitting a medical professional to view ocular and intraocular structures through the contact lens and through the viscoelastic solution. In

another application, the viscoelastic solution of this invention is used by injecting the solution into or under tissues within the eye, such as to dissect tissue off of the retina.

Background of the Invention

In the past, biocompatible polymers used in ocular and intraocular surgery have been the naturally occurring mucopolysaccharides hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulfate; mixtures of hyaluronic acid and chondroitin sulfate; and, cellulose derivatives, such as hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC). Table 1 presents data reported in Viscoelastic Materials, Ed. E.S. Rosen, Proceedings of the Second International Symposium of the Northern Eye Institute, Manchester [U.K.], 17-19 July, 1986 (Pergamon Press, New York) as to the molecular weight of commercially available ocular products. Depending on the source from which these mucopolysaccharides are drawn, the molecular weights are estimated in the 50,000 range with the hyaluronic acid extending upwards to the 8×10^6 range. Hyaluronic acid was first isolated and characterized by Meyer, Palmer and reported in the J. Biol. Chem., Vol. 107, p. 629 (1934) and Vol. 114, p.689 (1936) and by Balazs in the Fed. Proc. Vol. 17, p. 1086 (1958); and chondroitin sulfate by Bray et al. in Biochem. J. Vol. 38, p. 144 (1944); and Patat, Elias, Z. Physiol. Chem. vol. 316, p. 1 (1959).

Literature in the art describes the basic isolation and characterization of the viscoelastic solutions. It is a surprising feature of this invention which describes the control